

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Peru Successful.

Flight of President Pezet.

The Chilean Blockade Restricted to Six Ports.

The steamship Atlantic, which left Aspinwall Nov. 24, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. The following is her specie list:

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	20,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	258,843
H. Cohn & Co.	26,500	A. Belmont & Co.	73,254
M. Neill & Co.	60,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	74,484
Union, Sherman & Co.	49,226	E. & C. Tilton	17,500
Levy & Walker	130,500	Panama Railroad Co.	28,416
J. A. Hall	41,074	Reich & Sommerich	700
Wm. Watson & Co.	34,779	Total	\$832,406
Flint & Hall	\$1,100	Riben & Munoz	\$150
Wells, Fargo & Co.	7,917	Total	\$11,907
J. C. Vester	800	Total	\$95,303
J. F. Joy	940		

From Our Special Correspondent.

PANAMA, Nov. 24, 1865.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this place at 7 p. m. on the 20th inst., bringing news of unusual importance. The Santiago has on freight for New-York 140 cases of whale oil. Her dates are as follows: Valparaiso left, Callao 13th, and Paits 16th of November.

CHILI.

The blockade of Chilean ports by the Spanish fleet continues, but with further modifications of considerable importance, influenced by the united protest of foreign officials residing in Chili against the continuation of a blockade, which was justly termed a paper one. Admiral Parera has issued a proclamation restricting the blockade to the six principal ports of the Republic, namely: Valparaiso, Caldera, Coquimbo, Hualde, Tanco, and Talcahuano. His fleet of vessels, consisting of four iron-clad and two small steamers, has been ordered to remain at the six ports, and now declared that he is legally and permanently closed.

At first thought the most acute mind cannot discover the motive which has induced Parera's attempt to maintain a blockade apparently so futile and void of benefit to her Catholic Majesty. But when we learn that Parera has assumed the policy of passing merchant vessels through the blockade under plea of granting special favors to the same, it is not difficult to see that which Chili has declined to do, it is quite perceptible that love of gain and a desire to replenish the empty coffers of the Spanish Treasury alone rule the actions of the Admiral.

It is a strange spectacle to see a nation, once the foremost of the world, occupying a position so humiliating and disgraceful. The Chilean Administration have, however, in this case as in others, taken steps which must eventually compel Parera to abandon his singular policy. Custom-house duties are now levied on all imports and exports at ports not blockaded, while at ports not blockaded, the recent order of the Government abolishing duties still remains in force. Thus it certainly must follow that Parera cannot with any regard for the safety of his original revenue continue to tax the merchandise of neutral nations which has already paid taxes to the legitimate authorities, or will be compelled to do so before being detected.

With a single exception, Woodhead has not followed the declaration of war between Spain and Chili. Shortly after the promulgation of the order restricting the blockade to the six ports designated above, the English ship Rappido appeared before the port of Valparaiso, and was ordered to leave the port, but the captain informed that he could enter only at a port not in a state of blockade. The captain thereupon landed at Playa Ancha, distant about a league from Valparaiso, and leaving his boat stranded upon the beach, he and his crew, under the command of the Spanish Admiral, overlanded. The fact, sent off two boats with forty men, who had orders to take possession of the Englishman's boat.

As the Spaniards were disembarking for the purpose of executing the order, a Chilean Sergeant of Marines, whose men were on guard at that point, warned the former that if they persisted in their attempt to land he would fire upon them. The Spaniards immediately opened fire upon the Chileans, which was quickly returned by the latter, and after a few minutes the two boats were compelled to retreat. The Spaniards were then ordered to return without having attained the object of their expedition. This is the only case where there has been an actual passage at arms between the two belligerents. It will be observed that the aggressors were warned by the Chilean Consul, intimating a probability of the bombardment of Valparaiso and recommending the adoption by foreign residents of measures calculated to protect their interests in case he does arrive at the intended conclusion to attack the city. But this is a mere threat, like his other communications, as an attempt to turn the foreigners against the Chilean government. It is now an almost absolute certainty that Valparaiso will remain untroubled so far as an actual bombardment is concerned.

The Government of Santiago has decreed that all Spanish residents of Chili shall be compelled to remove to Santiago, and be maintained there, where they can be brought under the surveillance of the proper authorities. This is the latest result of the action of the Spanish President, as they have upon all occasions publicly expressed their sympathy for their native country, unjust as they knew her cause to be.

The Admiral has decided to allow the vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to enter the port of Valparaiso with mails and passengers. No freight, however, is taken by this company for Chili ports. Exchanges on London at 60 or 90 days for 44 1/2 d. Paris, nominal.

PERU.

The Revolutionary party in Peru have been entirely successful. The Constitutional Government, whose representative was Pezet, has been, contrary to general expectation, entirely overthrown. Our previous advice from Callao informed us of the fact that the two opposing armies were confronting each other at a distance of about ten leagues from the city of Lima; that a battle was imminent, and that the chance of victory rested with Pezet. But the battle was not fought here. Pezet, for some unexplained reason, abandoned the advantageous position he held in the Valley of Lurin, and when, by the untiring energy and indefatigable efforts of his adversary, Gen. Canseco, he was brought to a stand—he was, in every particular, completely overpowered by the latter.

After his retreat from Lurin, Pezet and army, succeeded in reaching Lumbé, distant about nine miles from Lima at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst.; the revolutionary army broke up its encampment and started in pursuit of Pezet whom it found had taken up his position at Lumbé. Pezet seems to have displayed some bravery in leaving one of the two routes to Lima unguarded, and Canseco upon learning this fact quickly dispatched a small force toward a point between Lima and Callao for the purpose of capturing the railroad. This force easily attained its object without loss. This movement was immediately followed by a march toward the capital.

The main body, under command of Gen. Canseco and Prado, keeping well to the left, passed Gen. Pezet's army and reached the gates of Lima without serious opposition. The cavalry, under command of Gen. Macchena, was ordered to make a detour to the extreme left, with the object of making a simultaneous attack upon Lima and Callao, but were recalled before arriving at the latter place. At 2 o'clock in the morning the combined forces of the revolutionists arrived at the Guadalupe gate, and at once opened fire, which was briskly returned by a party of Callaos, who were guarding this position.

After the lapse of a short time several battalions succeeded in forcing an entrance to the city through the railroad gate, and soon thereafter the Guadalupe gate was taken, and the city of Lima was at the mercy of the revolutionists. But even then the Callaos of Pezet with admirable courage continued to oppose the advance of Canseco's men through the streets of the city. They were, however, forced back, step by step, until they reached the principal plaza, in front of the Palace where the royal troops determined to make a final stand. Still, against the numbers which overpowered them their determined and obstinate defense was of but little avail.

They turned a railing fire into the Rebel ranks from

the house-tops and palaces, and frequently the conflict became so hand-to-hand as to cause a fight on the very house-tops themselves, from which elevation numbers of both Loyalists and Rebels were pitched headlong into the Plaza below. But Col. Gonzalez, who was in command of the Loyalists, was finally obliged to surrender. Fort Catalina, in a different quarter of the city, held out for another day, but by cutting off the supply of water Canseco compelled its capitulation. The losses on both sides were very heavy considering the number of troops engaged. From 300 to 300 were killed outright, while from 70 to 80 were wounded.

The difference in killed and wounded shows the desperate character of the struggle. After the termination of the conflict matters quieted down. Private property was religiously respected. At 9 o'clock a. m. on the 6th of October Canseco had full possession of Lima, with the exception of Fort Catalina, which, as I have already stated, peacefully surrendered on the following morning. Notwithstanding the night attack not a single case of pillage or robbery had come to light. In Callao matters were vastly different. Communication with the capital having been suspended, the inhabitants of that city were in a fearful state of anxiety during the night of the 5th and morning of the 6th instant. On the afternoon of the 6th Col. Barrera, who was in Lima, with the intelligence of the capitulation of the latter place, and bearing a demand from Canseco for the surrender of Callao. Gen. Rivas, Governor of Callao, refused to credit the story of Barrera until he had communicated with Lima through one of his own staff, and satisfy himself that the demand was authentic. As soon as he became satisfied that Lima was really held by Canseco, Gen. Rivas surrendered Callao, but was left in command of the city by his own suggestion. Col. Barra offered troops to Rivas for the purpose of maintaining order in the city, but the latter replied that he had all the men he wanted. Toward dusk, however, the excitement in Callao among the soldiers was so great that Barra abandoned his post and went on board the local steamer Apurimac, so much did he fear that his personal safety was endangered by remaining on shore.

After the flight of Rivas and his principal officers, the soldiers, thus left to their own inclination, disbanded themselves, and then the work of robbery and pillage began. Through all that long night, the peaceable citizens, both native and foreign, were compelled to stand by and see their stores robbed and goods destroyed by the demoralized soldiers, not daring to lift a finger in their own defense, or to organize any plan for the suppression of the anarchy. The next morning, the attention of the mob was confined to the stores and public houses, and private houses were not disturbed. From the establishment of an American jeweler about one hundred ships' chronometers were stolen, and it is roughly estimated that up to 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. over \$2,000,000 worth of private and public property had been destroyed or carried away. At 8 o'clock a. m. the mob having become exhausted from its severe labor, desisted from its work of destruction, but, while disbanding, began the cry that they would "attend to the private residences that night."

But, meanwhile, what of Pezet? It must be recorded that throughout the closing scenes of his misfortunes he did not exhibit that spirit of intemperdy which might have been expected, but rather adopted a prudent and judicious policy of allowing circumstances to shape their own ends, without making a single effort to stay the tide of adversity, or to alleviate the troubles that beset him. He did not march toward Lima when he saw himself outmaneuvered by Canseco, but he did shape his course for Callao, at which place he arrived on the morning of the 7th inst., entering the city without opposition.

Pezet stationed his army at a place called Bella Vista, and expressed his intention of attacking Lima. Every one supposed that he would make good his declaration, but when, at six o'clock p. m., Pezet and his principal officers were seen riding rapidly toward the Mole, it became evident that he was about to abandon the cause which he lacked the bravery to support. He was in a boat under the muzzles of a battery collected mob, and was pulled to the British ship Shearwater, which afforded him the required protection. Thus Callao was left in possession of the revolutionary General Figueroa, by whom the strictest order was preserved.

Pezet's fleet of vessels, which by the way, did not seem to take part in the conflict, surrendered on the 11th inst. under certain conditions, but then allowed them to leave Callao. Thus ended the Administration of President Pezet. Called to fill an unexpected term by the unfortunate death of President Roman, the Peruvian press compares his Administration, in point of imbecility and treachery, to that of President Buchanan. In the latter case, the President was the cause of the Government in a time of peace, plenty and prosperity, he has left the country in a condition of bankruptcy, shattered by revolutionary wars, and the result of his duplicity, the consequence of his cowardice.

It was rumored in Lima that papers were found among Pezet's effects which showed conclusively that he had been offered, and had accepted the Vice-presidency of Spain. It is successful in overthrowing the Government, but the party who have forcibly placed themselves in power are bitterly opposed to the Spanish attempts at encroachment upon this continent. Indeed, the revolution grew out of the fact of Pezet having submitted the general desire of Spain during the present war, to ally with that power. It is therefore possible that Spain may declare war against Peru. I fear that the troubles of the latter country are not at an end. Pezet will be conveyed to Panama by the English steamer Matine, and will go hence to Europe, where he had previously deposited a large fortune.

MEXICO.

Bombardment of Gen. Zuloaga—Arrival of a French War Steamer at Matamoros—Re-enforcements for the Garrison of Matamoros—The Journey of the Empress to Yucatan.

By way of Havana advices from Mexico have been received to the 6th of November.

Gen. Zuloaga has been sent out of the country by order of the Emperor, for receiving a letter from the War Minister of the Juarez Government. Zuloaga has gone to France.

The advices from Matamoros to the 16th of November. A war steamer, manned by 20 French sailors, had forced its passage of the Rio Grande between Matamoros and Matamoros, and had arrived at the latter place.

The French transport Allier had arrived at Boca del Rio with 400 Austrian troops and a detachment of Zouaves. These forces will be sent at once to Matamoros.

The Empress Charlotte remained eight days at Vera Cruz, where she was the recipient of marked attention. She had left for Yucatan. The Empress goes alone to Yucatan, the Emperor remaining in Mexico City. She sails, in a war vessel, but in a merchant steamer.

Further reports of alleged Imperial successes in the interior are given in the Government journals.

Latest Reports from Republican Sources—The Financial Condition of the Empire—Five States Abandoned by the French—The Liberals Gaining Ground—The Huasteca Family.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1865.

Semi-official news from the City of Mexico, under date of Nov. 17, has been received in this city at the Mexican Legation. Sanguin, the Minister of Treasury, who has been in the city for some time, in order to arrange the finances of the Empire, has declared that it is impossible to succeed in that enterprise, as the budget amounts to \$10,000,000, and the receipts do not quite reach the sum of \$10,000,000. There is no foundation in the report of the defeat of the Liberal forces under Ugalde and Figueroa.

The French are concentrating their forces in San Luis Potosi, the City of Mexico and on the Rio Grande. The abandonment of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila is officially confirmed in late advices from Mexico. It is represented that the Liberals are daily gaining ground, and the number of their forces is always increasing.

Gen. Diaz defeated an Imperial force in the State of Puebla, and afterward went to see Gen. Alvarez to combine a decisive movement against the French. The Huasteca family have renounced their right to live in Mexico, and all the political claims they may have to the Mexican throne for the sum of \$100,000 a piece. Mr. Argel Huasteca has given his own child to Maximilian, and the boy only two years old has been adopted by Maximilian and made an Imperial Prince. Mrs. Huasteca, his mother, has been the victim of an infamous plot. She has been taken away from her son. After being compelled to sign a paper renouncing her rights as a mother, it was decided to send her out of the country.

ST. DOMINGO.

Baz Elected President of the Republic. Official advices from St. Domingo of November 18 have been received in this city. On the 14th the Constituent Assembly, according to general desire of the people, elected Maximilian Citizen General Buenaventura Baz, President of the Republic. In a few days the Republic would be definitely constituted.

REGISTRATION.

List of names of persons, with their residences, as given at the Boards of Registry, in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, on the 1st and 2d inst.

TENTH WARD.

Adams, David, 21 Delancey-st.
Bleibner, Adam, 169 Forsyth-st.
Black, Emil, 25 Livingston-st.
Coley, Augustus, 255 Broadway-st.
Chapman, Franklin, 137 Chrystie-st.
Eliot, Conrad, 161 Chrystie-st.
Erger, George, 127 Forsyth-st.
Fogel, Henry, 11 Delancey-st.
Hurt, Ernst, 161 Chrystie-st.
Rolls, August, 165 Bowery.
Luna, James A., 36 Grand-st.
McConnell, David, 11 Livingston-st.
Martin, William, 144 Chrystie-st.
Rathbun, Christopher, 12 Delancey-st.
Rosen, John, 11 Livingston-st.
Rosen, Bernard, 157 Forsyth-st.
Sloegman, August, 30 Delancey-st.
Warr, Julius, 269 Forsyth-st.
Wright, Henry F., 30 Delancey-st.
Walker, Joshua, 17 Chrystie-st.
Lank, Michael, 145 Chrystie-st.
Coley, George, 223 Broome-st.
Eller, Martin, 147 Forsyth-st.
Ludwig, Henry, 23 Livingston-st.
Bergie, Charles, 119 Chrystie-st.
Simmer, Robert, 107 Chrystie-st.
Wieland, Elzabeth, 117 Forsyth-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Hamilton, John, 1 Essex-st.
Weidmann, Jacob, 28 Ludlow-st.
Jung, Henry W., 2 Essex-st.
Minger, William, 36 Essex-st.
Kien, Peter, 1 Norfolk-st.
Jacobi, William, 51 Canal-st.
O'Leary, Thomas, 14 Essex-st.
Tunney, John H., 5 Norfolk-st.
Phillips, Aaron, 349 Grand-st.
Borov, Kellan, 39 Essex-st.
Duffy, James, 22 Hester-st.
Schopphey, August K., 33 Essex-st.
Dodd, John, 174 Division-st.
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Jacobi, William, 51 Canal-st.
O'Leary, Thomas, 14 Essex-st.
Tunney, John H., 5 Norfolk-st.
Phillips, Aaron, 349 Grand-st.
Borov, Kellan, 39 Essex-st.
Duffy, James, 22 Hester-st.
Schopphey, August K., 33 Essex-st.
Dodd, John, 174 Division-st.
Voorhies, Fred, 126 Ludlow-st.
Durand, John, 34 Essex-st.
Connor, Miles, 44 Canal-st.
Leon, John, 35 Hester-st.
McHugh, John, 45 Hester-st.
Diekmann, Delbert, 36 Ludlow-st.
Leontar, Ludwig, 22 Ludlow-st.
Bar, David, 14 Ludlow-st.
De Wolf, Moses, 63 Canal-st.
Malenheider, Charles, 55 Hester-st.
McNerran, William, 26 Essex-st.
Moor, Thomas, 12 Orchard-st.
Ivane, Albert A., 3 Norfolk-st.
Dordevics, Jacob, 63 Orchard-st.
Kerly, James, 22 Hester-st.
Mann, Benjamin, 50 Orchard-st.
Tusman, Samuel, 7 Norfolk-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Hamilton, John, 1 Essex-st.
Weidmann, Jacob, 28 Ludlow-st.
Jung, Henry W., 2 Essex-st.
Minger, William, 36 Essex-st.
Kien, Peter, 1 Norfolk-st.
Jacobi, William, 51 Canal-st.
O'Leary, Thomas, 14 Essex-st.
Tunney, John H., 5 Norfolk-st.
Phillips, Aaron, 349 Grand-st.
Borov, Kellan, 39 Essex-st.
Duffy, James, 22 Hester-st.
Schopphey, August K., 33 Essex-st.
Dodd, John, 174 Division-st.
Voorhies, Fred, 126 Ludlow-st.
Durand, John, 34 Essex-st.
Connor, Miles, 44 Canal-st.
Leon, John, 35 Hester-st.
McHugh, John, 45 Hester-st.
Diekmann, Delbert, 36 Ludlow-st.
Leontar, Ludwig, 22 Ludlow-st.
Bar, David, 14 Ludlow-st.
De Wolf, Moses, 63 Canal-st.
Malenheider, Charles, 55 Hester-st.
McNerran, William, 26 Essex-st.
Moor, Thomas, 12 Orchard-st.
Ivane, Albert A., 3 Norfolk-st.
Dordevics, Jacob, 63 Orchard-st.
Kerly, James, 22 Hester-st.
Mann, Benjamin, 50 Orchard-st.
Tusman, Samuel, 7 Norfolk-st.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Patrick Daley, 2 Rivington-place.
John W. Black, 82 Cannon-st.
Joseph McComb, 114 Lewis-st.
Frederick Goebels, 133 Goerck-st.
Patrick Collins, 80 Goerck-st.
Thomas Coleman, 296 Stanton-st.
Edward Hafford, 214 Rivington-st.
John Hahn, 253 Stanton-st.
Philip Goring, 104 Cannon-st.
Myers Kelly, 84 Cannon-st.
James Flinn, 302 Stanton-st.
Joseph Regan, 83 Lewis-st.
Patrick O'Reilly, 87 Lewis-st.
Thomas Schomberg, 85 Lewis-st.
Am Leathers, 80 Goerck-st.
Patrick Morris, 133 Stanton-st.
S. G. Knox, 205 Stanton-st.
Joseph Jager, 78 Lewis-st.
John Ott, 204 Stanton-st.
Francis Daley, 141 Goerck-st.
John Cosens, 80 Cannon